

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1X6

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SUBJECT Political Information: Koreans in Northern
Manchuria
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INFO. [REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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"LIBRARY COPY"**Tsitsihar**

- a. One source states there are 200-300 Koreans in the city. Most of them are farmers. Another source says that the Koreans are employed as operators of small street stalls, and that the only ones remaining in Tsitsihar are those too poor to go back to Korea.
- b. The first source says there is a Korean Association, but there are no independence movements. The second said that when the Chinese Communists entered Tsitsihar, there was some talk of Korean independence.
- c. The Koreans, according to the second source, are treated fairly. Source believes, however, that the Chinese Communists regard the Japanese more highly than they do the Koreans.

Tunghsing (127-51,46-22)

- a. There is a Korean settlement of about 2,000 people. In May 1946, source heard that the young Koreans were going to form an army to help the Chinese Communists secure Korean independence. They were going to use arms captured from the Japanese soldiers when the latter retreated through the district in August 1945. Source believes that the Koreans are receiving help from the Soviets. His reasons are that when the Soviets ordered all arms and weapons to be handed in, the Koreans were exempted, and that in the winter of 1945 the Koreans came into Tungpai (126-52,47-59) and bought clothing from the Japanese, using new Russian currency.

Harbin

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- a. Two sources agree that many Koreans serve with the Chinese Communist forces at Harbin. One of the sources identifies these men as "probably" a part of LIN Piao's United Democratic Army, and states that there are 10,000 troops. Their commander is a Chinese, CHUNG Tzu-yun (鍾子雲), who belongs to the Soviet Clique.

[REDACTED] note: Chinese Communists in Manchuria are divided into three parties: Soviet, Yen'an, and native Manchurian.) The headquarters of these Korean forces is on Third Street in the Foreign Section. Most of the men are quartered in the Shanghai (上海) sector of the city. The troops were trained in the USSR. In addition to these forces, there are 2,000 Koreans in Harbin. The other source says that besides the Koreans fighting in the Communist Army, there are also many serving in a Korean Self-Administration Army. This is about the size of a battalion, and has its headquarters in the old Japanese Consulate building.

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